BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE

BANGOR (ME.) FRIDAY MORNING MAY 7 1869 VOLUME XXXVI—NUMBER 108.

THE BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS,

Granite Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge, on the Lower Floor.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year.
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At Office of the Daily Whig and Courier, at Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES.

Ayer, Smith & Co., 30 State Street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Advertising Agents, are authorized Agents for this paper, and are located at No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.

Subscribers finding the notice marked, will understand that the time for which they have paid has nearly expired.

Your Subscription expires

BUSINESS CARDS.

MOSES N. WARD,
Machinist & Model Maker,
ALSO
All kinds of repairing done to order, such as Whips, Pipes, Canes, Fishing Tackle, Sewing Machines &c.
No. 4 Main St., 2d flight.
Bangor, March 1st, 1869.

I have also a number of Patents in the Agricultural line for sale. Please call and examine.
MELVIN FREBLE, M. D.
Bangor, Me.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Office, No. 10 Essex, four doors South of Exchange.
H. L. MITCHELL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
CAN BE FOUND AT
OLD OFFICE, - NO. 55 W. MARKET SQUARE
(Next to Wheelwright & Clark's Block.)
February 26, 1869. Bangor, Maine.

Spring Style 1869 SILK HAT
NOW READY,
AND FOR SALE AT
V. L. CATINAUDS',
No. 3 Taylor's Block.
OLD SILK HATS MADE INTO NEW STYLE
Bangor, March 15, 1869. 12m

WM. T. HILLIARD,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
OFFICE
Over Mercantile Bank, Hammond St.
Bangor, Nov. 22, 1868. (Times copy)

Drs. O. H. & H. L. Jewell,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
OFFICE IN DRUG STORE,
East Side Exchange Street,
Three Doors from State Street.
Bangor, October 7th, 1868.

SICILIAN
SHELL JEWELRY.
GOLD, JET, AND MALACHITE SETTS,
OF CHOICE DESIGNS.
LOOK AT OUR STOCK
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
REPAIRED
Remember the place—14 Main Street
apr 7 LOWELL & SPENCER

J. E. CLERGUE

BARBER
AND
Wig-Maker,
117 Exchange Street.
Where can be found a large Assortment of Fine Human Hair Goods, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Wigs and Half Wigs repaired at short notice.
Ladies entrance 115 Exchange Street. may 21

Stock for Sale.

One DURHAM BULL, 3 years old, (first premium at the County Fair.)
One yoke of three year old DEVON STEERS, (first premium at the County Fair.)
One pure blood South Down RAM.
This is some of the BEST STOCK in the State and will be sold low.
Thomas Hersey,
Nov. 16. No. 20 Main Street, Bangor.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT
Wholesale Only.
HAVING CLOSED MY RETAIL TRADE—see special notice—I shall hereafter devote my exclusive attention to
Manufacturing, Jobbing,
AND
WHOLESALE BUSINESS,
IN
MOCCASINS,
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
Hats, Trunks, Bags, Umbrellas, &c.,
WITH
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF THE
BEST STYLES AND QUALITIES,
AT
Manufacturers' Prices.
DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.
PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION paid to all orders.
J. O'B DARLING,
153 and 155 EXCHANGE STREET.
Bangor, March 25, 1869.

Wheat Meal,
Made from the Best of WHITE WHEAT
ALSO
Corn and Rye Meal,
For sale by MORSE & CO.
nov 14

Stencil Cutting.
SHINGLE BRANDS and Stencils of every description cut at short notice; Brass Alphabets, Stencil Paste & Brushes constantly on hand. Name Plates cut in Roman writing & Old English letters, with superior indelible ink, also key checks & rings.
CAUTION.—As some are traveling around the country, claiming to make good work with stencils less ten dollar tools, and six experience in the business, I would respectfully invite the public to examine my work before patronizing elsewhere.
No. 2 HARLOW'S BLOCK, (up stairs).
feb 25 Rear of Kenduskeag Bridge.

New Firm.
FIFIELD & CHISAM,
132 and 136 Exchange Street,
BANGOR.
Ready Made Clothing
For Men and Boys' Wear, at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
HATS AND CAPS,
Furnishing Goods,
And all articles generally found in a First Class Clothing Warehouse.
Having just received from auction, we are prepared to show our stock of the
Best Stocks
OF
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN,
AND ALL
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Woolens,
FOR THE
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
Those who wish for GOOD GOODS, or CHEAP GOODS, can find
ALL GRADES AND STYLES
IN OUR STOCK and
W. F. CHISAM,
With whom all favors of the Custom Department will be pleased to wait upon all who will favor us with a call.
Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we shall be found on the lowest scale.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
FIFIELD & CHISAM.
Bangor, April 19th, 1869.

Read! Ponder! Reflect!
AND SAVE YOUR MONEY,
BY BUYING YOUR
TEAS, COFFEES,
SPICES, &c.,
OF THE
GREAT
CHINA TEA CO.
No. 15 Central Street,
Bangor, Maine.
Who are offering greater inducements than are offered before to the consumers of Bargains and Value.
Look at some of our Prices,
Then come, or send and try us.
TEAS.
Colong Black, 50c, 60, 75 and $1.00 per lb.
Pouchong Breakfast (Blanc), 50, 60, 75 and $1.00 per lb.
Japan, $1.00, $1.20, and the finest $1.50 per lb.
Young Hyson Green, 50, 60, 75 and $1.00 per lb.
COFFEES.
Rio Roasted and Ground, 20c per lb.
Rio Roasted and Ground, 25c per lb.
Java Roasted and Ground, 30c per lb.
Mocha Roasted and Ground, 35c per lb.
Best Java Roasted and Ground, 40c per lb.
Best Mocha Roasted and Ground, 45c per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, 50c per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, 60c per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, 75c per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, 80c per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, 90c per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, $1.00 per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, $1.25 per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, $1.50 per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground, $1.75 per lb.
Best Java and Mocha Roasted and Ground,

Whig & Courier.

JOHN E. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

The Democratic party in Maine is in search for principles as well as a candidate about this time. We are not sure but that we were mistaken in supposing that the Democratic Convention will put into the field a straight out Democrat, for the advice that comes from abroad looks unfavorable. Even Vallandigham the valiant has swung a circle, and found it pleasant to explain that if he had had his way, Chase would have been nominated at New York, and elected. Stepping their depleted pocket-books, sundry Democratic politicians follow suit, and are in favor of inviting into their spidery parlors all the game flies that stray from the Republican fold. We can't predict how far the thing is going, but we fear Maine Democrats are afflicted with regrets at what might have been, their relation to postoffices and custom houses had they allowed the flies to possess their webs, and we are losing our faith in the steadfastness of Democracy in general. If they keep on they will surely adopt the stand of Colonel Smart, who says that the candidate "must be a politician of the present and the future, and not a 'fogy' of the past," which surely means revolution. What will Democracy mean if it don't nominate a secessionist, resolve that the war is a failure, oppose the draft, denounce the abolition of slavery, and rake the Red Sea for Pharaoh's dead?

The opening of the Pacific Railroad, however imperfectly finished, will mark an era in the history of the country which is well worthy of note. The last rail, it is now reported, will be laid on Saturday with appropriate ceremonies, and the event will be celebrated in many parts of the country. From that day the two oceans will be connected by rail at almost the extremest distances of the continent's breadth. We are scarcely of those who are sanguine enough to hope that the road will allow of ordinary running time upon new roads, much less upon our old roads. But the time cannot be far distant when the road will be so perfected as to allow of regular through trains. Our government will not allow the great idea for which it has so liberally given to lay idly in what is to be the greatest thoroughfare of the world. We can hardly realize that when the work is perfected, Bangor will be only about eight days from San Francisco, and that a trip across the continent will be scarcely more than was a journey to the National Capital twenty years ago. But we apprehend that this Pacific Railroad will, in a very short time, be found insufficient to transact the business demanded of it. Once turn the tide of travel and freight between California and the East upon the railroad, and its capacity must prove signally deficient. This road will find its greatest mission in developing the necessities for such communication, and numerous other roads must immediately spring up to satisfy the demand. The country may well rejoice at the prospect of thus being more effectually united by the greatest railroad system in the world.

The evil of any new party movement at this time could not be explained than in the glee with which it is anticipated by the Democracy. Their chief aim at present appears to be to throw fire-brands into the Republican party. They encourage the temperance men to betray endeavoring to establish prejudice against the party in general, and they hail with delight the inconsiderate remarks of the newspapers that speak ironically of the motives of Republicans in counselling harmony. The only hope of the Democratic party is in our division, and it would be a sorry day for temperance when divisions upon minor questions should defeat the great will of the people. We may well in this case take a lesson from our enemies, and determine to settle every vital question in our own ranks and not feel forced to carry it beyond our own conventions and primary meetings.

A debate in the Dominion House of Commons Friday evening showed a general desire for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. The speakers almost all indulged in protestations of loyalty although Mr. Anglin said there was a general demand for annexation in New Brunswick.

A. Oakey Hall, the Mayor of New York City, has ordered that if Lieutenant Governor Dunn of Louisiana, who is now in that city, should call upon Him he shall be put out of the building. The reason for this order is that MA Dunn has some negro blood in his veins. Oakey is an honorable man—they are all honorable men, you know.

Nothing seems to go right with the new Canadian Dominion. The western colonies object to entering in it; the British Government appears painfully cool to many of the pet plans of the colonials; Fenians and Yankees are believed to be plotting against its existence; able-bodied young men are quitting its borders by hundreds weekly, and, to crown, all business is in a shocking condition. The Toronto Globe says:

It is pretty safe to say that never, since the terrible crisis of 1857, has there been so much anxiety in the minds of the commercial community of Canada, as at the present moment. Go where you will, meet whom you may, a general feeling of apprehension and perceptible want of confidence prevails. Failures are frequent and disastrous, losses loom up at every turn, and what is worse than all, a very low grade of mercantile morality is painfully prevalent. Disguise it as we may, the trade of the country is in a sadly demoralized condition; and the sooner the community know the cause, realize the consequences and discover the cure, the better for all concerned.

The Globe finds the principal sources of this deplorable state of affairs to be the over importation and manufacture of goods, over trading generally and the credit system. It urges that importations be cut down at least fifty per cent.; a cessation of the practice of compromising with insolvents, and briefer credits. It forgets to note, however, that the extent of commerce is governed by demand, and that a nation cannot well cut down its importations without consulting its wants. Any legislation looking to retaliation upon the United States for its refusal of reciprocity, as some propose, will simply redouble the spirit of dissatisfaction and hasten disaster or annexation.

The Presque Isle people, according to the Sunrise, are offering inducements to manufacturers to locate upon the streams. That locality offers many superior water powers which can be had valuable by little outlay. It is surrounded by the richest agricultural region in the State, and the towns in upper Aroostook are growing as nowhere else in New England, we believe. The new facilities for transportation which are gradually advancing towards them will rapidly increase their importance. Let the people of Presque Isle show liberality in holding out advantages for the investment of capital on their streams, and they cannot but succeed.

Political and Personal.

Governor Wells of Virginia has resigned and will soon publish a letter taking ground against the additional test oath in the Underwood constitution. A great majority of the party will probably follow his lead, and as the other side are solid in opposition it will of course be defeated.

Mr. Donnelly, late member of Congress from Minnesota, was remanded into St. Paul last week, and in his speech said that he had no aspirations for office.

The New York Free Trade League announces that all the journals which announce that Mr. Dolmar has been discharged from its employment, Dolmar's proper place was no figuring Democratic victories at the coming session.

Governor Senter of Tennessee declines to call an extra session of the Legislature, unless it shall appear that so doing will result in no earlier adoption by the requisite number of States, of the fifteenth amendment.

The Dayton (Ohio) Ledger says that what the Democratic party wants now is brains and pluck. Whereupon the Springfield exclaims, "Here's a chance for a crop of calves' brains and sheep's pluck!"

Vallandigham indignantly denies that he defeated the nomination of Chase and swore by the Democratic party at the last Presidential election. We suppose we shall have a discussion as to whether Buchanan or Chase or whether Grant died of rum in the Senate House. Both subjects are about equally ancient.

Masonic Affairs in Portland.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter met on Wednesday morning. The Grand officers were installed, and the following appointments made:

Rev E C Sawyer, of Bath, Grand Chaplain.
Rev C C Mason, of Saco, Grand Chaplain.
Rev G W Bicknell, of Skowhegan, Grand Chaplain.
Benj. G Porter, of Houlton, Grand Orator.
John W Ballou, of Bath, Grand Organist.
Augustus Bailey, of Gardiner, Grand Sojourner.
W Toward, of Augusta, G R A C.
M Flint, of Calais, G M 1st Vail.
W McFaddon, of Kendall's Mills, G M 2d Vail.
George H Freeman, of Presque Isle, G M 1st Vail.
T M Harney, Lewiston.
Austin F. Kingsley, East Machias.
George A. Head, Portland.
Leander Weeks, Rockland, Grand Stewards.
Warren Phillips, Portland, Sentinel.

The Grand High Priest appointed Edward P. Burnham, of Saco, District Deputy Grand High Priest of the First District; Elbridge W. French of Eastport, District Deputy Grand High Priest of the Sixth District.

Charters were granted to Acadia Chapter at Ellsworth and Unity Chapter at Southborough.

The Grand Chapter having completed its business closed at 12½ o'clock.

The Grand Lodge met at 2 o'clock. The following lodges were chartered: Bonny Eagle Lodge, at Monson; Forest Lodge, at Springfield; Evening Star Lodge, at Burlingfield; Excelsior Lodge, at Northport; Rockwood Lodge, at Lewiston.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters met at 2 o'clock P. M. The following officers were elected and installed:

Gordon R. Gordon, Portland, M P G M.
Benj. M. Flint, Calais, D P G M.
Augustus Bailey, Gardiner, R I G M.
T M Varney, Lewiston, P G M.
Chas Fobes, Portland, G Treas.
Ira Berry, Portland, G Recorder.
Rev James E C Sawyer, Bath, G Chaplain.
Charles Taylor, Unity, G M of Ceremonies.
Elijah Smith, Saco, G Capt of Guards.
A L Mather, Rockland, G Conductor.
A L Mathews, Belfast, G Steward.
Warren Phillips, Portland, G Sentinel.

A charter was granted to Adoniram Council at Gardiner, and the Grand Council closed.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar met at 7 P. M. Grand Commander Moses Dodge presiding. The following officers were elected:

Chas H McLellan, Bath, Grand Commander.
Wm P Preble, Portland, Deputy Grand Commander.
H L Dickey, Lewiston, Grand Generalissimo.
Silas Alden, Bangor, Capt General.
James E Sawyer, Bath, Prelate.
Charles Fobes, Portland, Treasurer.
Ira Berry, Grand Recorder.

The elected officers were installed and the Grand Commandery closed until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

Gen. Pam Joins the Spanish Rebels.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of April 18, after describing the effects of speech of the Republican orator, Castelar, says:

"Prim on Tuesday night went to Castelar's house, and frankly stated that the monarchy had become impossible, that the Republicans were masters of the situation, and that he was ready to unite with them. The offer was at once accepted. It is resolved that the Bourbons shall be allowed to abdicate in favor of Isabella, without violence. There is even an understanding respecting the ministers. Prim will remain minister of war. As however, in the position he would become a standing danger to the Republic, a national militia is to be enrolled to form a counterpoise. The future Florencia Minister, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of State are all designated. The discussion of the Constitution will be allowed to go on, for the idea is to consume time, so that the proposed change may have more time to work. It is even likely the monarchical form of government will be put as there to accepted as a matter of course. Then will shall have a call for a new Cortes Constituentes, which will undo the Constitution just voted and remodel it morphin accordance with the principles of the revolution, and in harmony with republican institutions. This is the plan of the new allies at present at least. Spain, however, is such a country of surprises that an unexpected event may upset this project."

A Worcester Draining Scheme. According to a Northwestern paper, Chicago is ready to go ahead of all competition in the canal way. A ship channel one thousand feet broad and sixty feet deep, is to be constructed across the State of Illinois, to connect at some point on the Mississippi, enough below the level of Lake Michigan to admit of a steady flow of water into the Mississippi. The following results are to ensue: The River St. Lawrence will become but a brook. Niagara Falls will stand a damp trial of rock, if indeed the water does not flow back over them, forced by the tremendous suction. Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee will be sixty feet above the present high water mark, and millions of acres of new land will appear in the shallow lake. New York would be nowhere. The largest vessels in the world would navigate the canal way, and steam tugs of extraordinary power—we quote the paper—would bring sailing vessels from New Orleans to Chicago in four days." The work will cost only $84,000,000, and Chicago, with the help of Lee Scarworth, will raise this little amount in a few days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

St. Andrews Lodge.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 7.

There will be a special meeting of St. Andrews Lodge this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Masonic Hall. Business of importance. A punctual attendance is requested, as the Lodge will open at 8 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the W. M.
JOHN CONLEY, Secretary.

G. A. R.

The Committee appointed at the last Encampment to perfect arrangements for the Funeral Services of Brevet Major General Dana, U. S. A., will meet THIS (Friday) evening, at the office of B. FREEMAN & SON, at 8 o'clock. Every Comrade is requested to attend promptly.

A Card.

I wish to congratulate and also to return my most sincere thanks to my friends and the people generally, for the liberal patronage which they accorded them at the exhibition on Hancock street, and to the proprietors for the very kind, liberal and uniform manner in which the old Union Hall was tendered me.

My thanks to Messrs. Wheelwright & Clarke, Lyon, Hall & Lewis, Stanford & Whitney, & H. Dale & Co., and Luther Taylor, Esq., are also tendered for assisting the Hall, both to my friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and I shall attend to the entertainment of the public in a manner to merit the same.

may 7 M. H. ANDREWS.

Notice to Tax Holders & Victuallers.

THE Licensing Board of this City will be in session at the Council Room, (up one flight of stairs) on Main street, on Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, at which time and place all those desiring licenses as victualler or victualler's house must present their petitions for the same. For order,

may 7 GEO. W. SNOW, City Clerk.

CALIFORNIA.

Enamel Photographs,

ARE MADE AT

HARDY'S ROOMS.

THE MOST PERFECT

PORCELAIN PICTURES,

are to be obtained there.

Choral Festival.

SPECIAL RAILWAY NOTICE.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the Festival week, trains will leave the Kenduskeag station for Old Town and Milford at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ONE FARE FOR BOTH WAYS.

Tickets for Festival can be had at the Ticket Office, where tickets are on sale.

MOSES T. COLKINS

Will be happy to see his Friends

AT

JOSEPH F. SNOW'S,

MAIN STREET,

WHERE HE WILL DISPLAY

AN ELEGANT LINE

OF

Black & Fancy Silks,

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Linens,

White Goods, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MAIN STREET, BANGOR.

VIEWS--VIEWS!

The Subscriber for Cabinet Photographs, Portland, and all pictures in Gallery, Long Island, etc., etc.

REASONABLE PRICES.

are invited to leave their order at my Photograph Rooms, No. 3 Smith's Block, next door to Smith, Bloch, opposite Westminster Street.

A. H. PALMER.

$1.00 KIDS, $1.00

IN ALL COLORS,

FOR

ONE DOLLAR,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

RINES & NICHOLS.

The Howe Sewing Machine

114 Main Street.

The Family Machine. Try it.

A. H. SPECTOR, Agent.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE West Point Cadetship.

A competitive examination for nominating a Cadet to the West Point Military Academy will be held at the Court House in Bangor, on the 4th day of June next.

All persons who would like to be examined for the appointment will please send their names to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of May next.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District.

Bangor, April 15th, 1869. apr15

New Express Company.

THE WALDRON

EXPRESS COMPANY,

Are now running their line of Boats between Bangor and Connecticut and Penobscot River Points, and will open on

Monday, April 19th,

ON THE

PENOBSCOT RIVER ROUTE.

The Waldron Express Co.

MAKES NO CALL ON THE PUBLIC FOR ASSESSMENTS ON ITS STOCK!

It starts with very dollar of its material paid for, and ample means to successfully carry on its business. It looks to the public for a reward if its business, and to legislation for fair and equitable treatment at present and in the future.

DUREN'S BOOK STORE

Hammond Street, in the city.

GEO. H. YEATON, Agent.

Bangor, April 5th, 1869.

Choral Festival.

SALE OF TICKETS,

For the better accommodation of the public, tickets for the Festival will hereafter be for sale at

Every Day and Evening,

Until the opening of the Festival, at the Bookstores of

G. A. Bartlett & E. F. Duren,

Where plans of the Hall may be seen.

Also on the Right of the Hall at Bartlett's. Also on the Left of the Hall at Duren's.

Orders by mail should be sent, enclosing the money to

E. F. DAVENPORT.

Director.

may 3

SCOTCH ALE & LONDON PORTER at BRADBURY'S.

Bangor Business College,

Established 1865, Incorporated 1868.

Has invariably sold in yearly every city in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

C. B. LAKIN, Principal
JOHN CONLEY, Teacher of Accounts, Commercial Arithmetic and Navigation.
MARY P. ALDEN, Teacher of Telegraphing.

WRITING LESSONS.

Every afternoon Saturdays excepted, at rooms, under the personal direction of Mr. C. B. Lakin. Short, practical lessons in any hand.

The summer months are peculiarly favorable opportunity for the study of shorthand. Parties at this institution.

may 5

Without a Good Digestion

All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who lies tossed all the pottage of his meals is as much to be pitied as the horrors of insomnia, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. Of course he need not.

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to you by a friend. If only half has proved good people who take this fine tonic, why not a better, for nothing that he has ever tried will give half his fortune to be freed from

Whig & Courier.

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May

The number of visitors at the White House this morning was larger than usual, nearly all of whom had an opportunity of seeing the President. Mr. Ashley, lately confirmed Governor of Montana, was among the visitors, and took leave of the President previous to his departure for Montana. Dr. Mary E. Walker was also present at the general reception. She was attired in her "Dress Deform" costume, and was gratified by a brief conversation with the President.

Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Assistant Treasurer at New York, has been appointed by the Governor of Montana, Assistant Secretary of State, in the absence of the present resident of ex-Secretary McCulloch.

The new postal log of ex-Governor Ward of N. Y., Col. Hawley, General Van Wyck — New Yorkers all, who started from here about three weeks ago, have been two months on the way. They went as far as Fisher's Island, 60 miles from the principal cities and town on the route. All concur in the report that the general prospects have improved. The new settlements look better this year than ever before, and the settlers generally seem to be more industrious. The crops look well and the people are anxious for North Dakota immigration, and millions of acres of good lands are for sale and great inducements are offered to capitalists. The party went to Fargo this morning, and Gov. Ashley will start tomorrow for his home in Ohio, and the others proceed to Montana.

CABLE NEWS

London, May 6.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Stanley, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied to an inquiry from Mr. Layard, and instructions had been sent to the British Minister at Madrid, in reference to the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, which would now be made known.

The House, in committee, resumed consideration of the Irish Church bill.

Sir George Jenkinson, Conservative member for Northwiltshire, moved that the clause providing compensation to the Maynooth College from the church fund be stricken out.

Mr. Gladstone protested against the inconsistent conduct of members who voted for the grant to the Presbyterians, and who opposed compensation to the Catholics—compelling so many religious prejudices in the endeavor to establish a government which was at least just to both.

A protracted discussion followed on the advisability of granting the compensation for Maynooth College from the consolidated church funds.

Mr. Bright opposed any grant whatever, but urged that it be paid by the Government, but urged that it be paid by the consolidated funds.

A division was finally taken on the amendment offered by Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and it was rejected by the decisive vote for the amendment—192 against 126—a majority of 66 for the Government.

Mr. Ayton, Liberal, member for Kirkaldy, moved an amendment to the effect that compensation to Maynooth College be in the form of annuities instead of a grant in perpetuity.

After a long discussion the House again divided with the following result: For the amendment, 198; against, 295; majority against, 107.

Other amendments were proposed which were withdrawn, and clauses 39 and 40, in regard to the grant to Maynooth, as originally framed by Mr. Gladstone, were adopted.

London, May 6.—In the Vice Chancellor's Court today the case of the United States of America vs. Wagner came up for decision. There was a motion brought to obtain from defendant a statement of and delivery over of moneys received by him, while acting as agent for the Confederate Government during the late war. Vice Chancellor Sir W. James in his decision said there was no evidence to show that any money or goods belonging to the plaintiff in his own right distinguished from his right as successor to the Confederate Government, had come into the hands of the defendant, and judgment was given in favor of defendants with costs.

Madrid, May 6.—A conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona. Arrests so far have been made in connection with the affair. Many army officers are implicated. Important papers containing details of the plot have been seized.

Erie Railroad and its Rolling Stock Service.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The Times' Washington special says: Jay Gould has notified the Postmaster General that unless the pay for the service from $180,000 to $400,000 he will refuse to carry the mails. The Postmaster General has notified Mr. Gould that this exorbitant demand cannot be complied with. The pay now received by the company is at the same per mile per annum as is received by the Central and other roads.

The Channels at the Mouth of the Mississippi to be Deepened.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce invite proposals for deepening the water of the mouth of the Mississippi.

The committee says the object is to endeavor to obtain from the government the dredge boat now in use, with the balance of the appropriation for deepening the Passes.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

Mann's printing office and bindery on Ledger Place was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5,000. The stock and printing presses are mostly insured in New York offices.

Harvey & Ford, lumber merchants, in the same building, lose to the amount of $6000. Bagley & Son, paper manufacturers, and White, dental depot, in the same building, suffer loss by water.

Total loss about $50,000.

From Mexico.

HAVANA, May 6.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 30th ult. has been received.

A revolution had broken out in the State of Guerrero. Troops were sent to suppress it, and some fighting was reported.

The feeling of dissatisfaction with the present government existed throughout the Republic, and the political struggle of the approaching election was severe. Each party using all means in its power to gain the supremacy. Charges of corruption were freely made on both sides.

There is danger of the secession of the States in the Northern Isthmus.

Lerdo de Tejada was threatened with assassination and guards had been placed over the residences of the Ministers.

News from Washington to the effect that President Grant's policy towards Mexico was anxiously looked for.

Gen. Escobedo reigns in San Luis Potosi.

Railroad Connection with Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 6.

Capitalists and railroad men arrived here this morning from several southern cities, their object being to confer with regard to the Southern Railroad from this point. The number of delegates present is 30. They will remain several days.

New York Items, &c.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The British brig Lizzie from Caibarien, arrived to-night. She brings the passengers who were taken from the schooner Lizzie Major by the Spaniards and were subsequently released from prison.

The steamer which arrived here this morning from Copenhagen, had several cases of small pox on board. The sick were sent to the small pox hospital on Blackwell's Island, and measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the other passengers of the steamer.

will be detained at quarantine till her Surgeon arrives.

It proves that the Arms took no ice for Cuba with volunteers.

The schooner Grapeshot which was reported sailed for Cuba with volunteers, still lies in the harbor.

A large number of Spaniards left for Spanish troops, were forwarded by the Colon to-day. Mr. Plumb our new Consul to Havana, is on board of her.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.

A Republican in Indianapolis held a meeting to-night, and agreed to postpone consideration of the constitutional amendment till the 14th.

MEMPHIS, May 6.

A committee from St. Louis, headed by Lieut. Governor Stadnard, arrived here last night and left this afternoon for Vicksburg. Their object is to promote the grain trade via New Orleans.

Monetary Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The money market today was somewhat easier at 6 per cent on call.

Leading Brokerage firm Prime 6@7 per cent.

American Gold Room opened at 130¾ and closed at 130¾.

Rates paid for carrying to-day were 10 per cent down to 7½ per cent.

Gold exchange bank clearances, $69,000,000.

Export to Havana to-day $123,000.

Government bonds market opened, with a decline of ⅛, but this was soon recovered and at the close the market was strong throughout the list.

United States Sixes, 1881, registered, 117½@118; do 1881, coupons, 118½@118¾; do 1864, registered, 113½@113¾; do 1864, coupons, 113¾@114; do 1865, registered, 113½@113¾; do 1865, coupons, 113¾@114; do 1867, 113½@113¾; do 1868, 113½@113¾; United States Sixes, 5-20s, registered, 113½@113¾; do coupons, 113¾@114; United States 10-40s, registered, 109½@109¾; do coupons, 110@110¼.

Foreign State bonds steady.

Missouri, 85¾ asked; new Tennessee, 72½@73; old, 67½@67¾; new, 67¾@68; new North Carolina, 54@55; old, 60@62.

Stock market opened unsettled and weak, but soon became steady and afterwards strong and advanced.

Miscellaneous shares have been higher and more active.

Express shares not dealt in.

Pacific Mail Co., 37½@38; Boston Water Power Company, 15@15¼; Cumberland Coal Co., 29½@30; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 85½@86; Adams Express Co., 69½@69¾; Merchants' Union Express Co., 15¼ asked; Quicksilver Mining Co., 19¼ asked; Canton Railroad Co., 57½@58; Cumberland Coal and Iron Co., 29½@30; Western Union Telegraph Co., 92¼@92¾; New York Central Railroad, 177½@178; Erie Railroad, 107¾@108; Harlem Railroad, 130¾@131; Hudson River Railroad, 147½@148; Reading Railroad Company, 103¾@104; Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad, 104½@104¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 142½@143; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 89¾@90; Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, 104½@104¾; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 85¾@86; Northwestern Railroad preferred, 90¾@91¼; Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 72¾@73; St. Paul Railroad, 77¼@77½; Marietta & Pittsburg Railroad, 36¼@36½; Michigan Central Railroad, 120@120¼; Michigan Southern

Whig & Courier

To a Dying Infant.

Sleep, little baby, sleep!
Not in thy cradle bed,
Not in thy mother's breast
Soon to be pillowed shalt be lay rest,
But from the quiet dead.

Yes—with the quiet dead,
Baby, thy rest shall be,
Oh! many a weary night,
Many of life and light,
Would rain lie down with thee.

Rise, little tender nursling! Fled to thy grassy nest;
There the first flowers shall blow,
The first pure flake of snow
Shall fall upon thy breast.

Thou wearest, childless mother!
Days, long as mine have been,
He was the first born son,
Thy first, thine only one—
His bard from him to part,

And then as He and sleep,
And till the live long night—
Tending thy own quiet rest,
With accurate greediness—
Of every past delight.

Call his bowling ways:
His pretty plays families,
His look at sight of clouds,
His tricks, his mimickry,
And all his little joys.

Oh, then are recollections
Round me how heart that sting—
Yet sinks my soul to pleasures,
And smiles of after years,
With of awakening.

But then will thee, fond mother,
In after years, look back—
Then bring such wondrous scenes
With sadness unfamiliar,
Upon one hie gloomy track.

THE WEST INDIES

The West Indies is the collective name given to that large number of islands lying in the Atlantic between the two great natural divisions of the American continent, and extending from the coast of Florida in North America to that of Venezuela in South America. Adopting a classification indicated by Nature, geographers have divided these islands into three groups; the Lucayos or Bahamas; 2d, the greater Antilles, and 3d, the lesser Antilles. With the exception of the more northerly of the Lucayos, the West India Islands are all within the tropics. The Bahama group consists of several hundred islands, but of which are of very insignificant size—mere keys, in fact—destitute of vegetation and uninhabited. This group lies off the south-east coast of Florida. The greater Antilles are the four large islands of Cuba, Hayti, or Saint Domingo, Jamaica and Porto Rico; and the lesser Antilles comprise all the small islands extending from Porto Rico to the Gulf of Paria, those lying south of a given point in the direction whence the trade winds blow are known as the Windward Islands, and those to the north of that point as the Leeward Islands. There is something very striking in the geographical position of the greater and lesser Antilles. Commencing with Cuba, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and indenting with Trinidad, off the southeastern coast of Venezuela, these Islands describe an irregular curve completely inclosing, so as to speak, the sparkling Caribbean Sea, whose waves perpetually dance in the glowing rays of a tropical sun, and whose bosom is rarely swept by storms. Jamaica, however forms an exception, lying just within the curve, this island is situated on the north by Cuba and on the east by Hayti, while to the south and west the towering mountains look down grandly on the bright and beautiful sea that washes her coasts. In point of scenery and fertility these islands, taken collectively, are not surpassed by any other part of the world. They present every variety of mountain, water and rock, meadow and forest, beautifully wooded hills and rugged mountains piercing the clouds, luxuriant plains enamelled with brilliant flowers of every hue, and extensive savannahs dotted over with clumps of trees, rich in foliage, all combining to form the most enchanting pictures upon which the beholder never tires to gaze. With the exception of the feathered tribe—remarkable, however, more for the gaudiness of their plumage than for their powers of song—the fauna of the West Indies possess but few features of special interest; but in the vegetable world there is a glorious, bewildering exuberance of life. In the tropics the principle of vegetation is never torpid. Deciduous trees are exceedingly rare, and the process by which the vegetable tribes of those sunny regions in general divest themselves of their leafy dress, renewing their foliage from time to time, is so gradual and so very slow as to be hardly perceptible. The consequence is that the verdure of the forest is perennial, and the brighter green of the natural pastures is equally enduring. All the year round, too, flowers of every line and description bloom in the field and the garden, and the rose, the jasamine, the night blooming cereous, the tuberoses, and other well known florid treasures shed their fragrance on the air. Whatever the season of the year, then where you will, the delicacy of sight or freshing green meets your eyes. As to climate, the popular notion of its torrid closeness and deadly insalubrity, is quite a mistaken one. It is true that in the low lands the heat is sometimes very great, but it is by no means so oppressive as is generally imagined, and the weather is never so terribly hot as to occasionally exhibited in these Northern regions during the summer months. This is owing to the refreshing breezes which the islands are perpetually fanned. During the greater part of the year the trade winds blow over them by day from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset, and at night a gentle wind, of the softness of the zephyr, comes stealing down from the mountains and hills of the interior, shedding the delightful coolness over the plains along the coast. In the winter months the trade winds blow irregularly and feebly; but at this period, both by day and by night, sometimes for three or four weeks together, a wind, pouring in wings something of the keenness belonging to the regions of ice and snow, blows steadily and with great force from the North. In the more elevated mountain regions of the large islands the air is sometimes piercingly cold and intense, though snow never falls, ice of several lines in thickness has been known to form; while such is the mildness of the climate in general, the sunny of the flowers and fruits of the temperate regions are successfully cultivated in those parts, including some of them, a high degree of excellence. In the tropics proper months except by small flat-bottomed boats. Jamaica boasts the loftiest and grandest mountains, the celebrated Blue Mountain Peak, rising its head, almost continually enveloped in fleecy clouds, more than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; Hayti the finest rivers, among which are the Yaque, the Yuna, and the Artibonite, all splendid streams; and Cuba the most fertile plains. The latter, also, boasts all the south side of the island are generally low and swampy, and on the North side rocky and bold; but every where in any present numerous indentations, affording many snug harbors, and several capacious and secure harbors, some of which are surpassed by any of the most harbors in other parts of the world, there being four or five in which the combined navies of Europe might ride in safety.

PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES.

In no part of the world is there a greater variety of valuable productions than is to be found in the West Indies. Prior to the loss of those possessions, commercial importance attended the sugar cane, but the cultivation of which fully three-fourths of all the low-lying lands is admirably adapted. Next comes coffee, the plant flourishing in all the hilly and mountainous districts, and yielding large and abundant crops of the valuable berry. Ginger and allspice—indigenous to the Island of Jamaica alone—may be had in abundance, simply for the trouble of gathering, the tree growing wild in most parts of the country. Indigo, of the finest quality, is produced in abundance at Port au Prince, Hayti, and also at Jamaica, as is also arrow-root of the very best description. Tobacco, which was found by Columbus in use among the aborigines, is also successfully cultivated in most of the islands. Cotton grows spontaneously, and is of superior quality, the pearling abundantly, being, as is also the staple of the article, generally both fine and strong. The indigo plant is a common weed in the uncultivated fields. There are the cabinet woods and dye-woods so highly prized both in this country and Europe—the brilliant mahogany, the ruddy logwood, the rich scented rosewood, the gorgeous yellow fustic, the well known fustic or mountain hickory, and the fragrant cedar, etc. Indeed, rosewood, the gorgeous yellow fustic, the well known fustic or mountain hickory, and the fragrant cedar, etc. Indeed, there is scarcely a tree in the forests of the hills and valleys, but what will contribute more or less to the wealth of the country. Some of the former are well known in this country, such as the pineapple, the orange, the shaddock, and the banana, but the greater portion of the tropical fruits are unknown to us, except in a dried or preserved state. The cocoa-nut palm yields a delicate food in its young state, and the silver of the nut when ripe is of a flavor equal to that of the finest hazel nut. Of edible roots and vegetables, yams, cassava, eddoes, and Indian corn are the principal.